or the HERALD.

UNVEILING OF THE LUTHER STATUE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The unveiling of the statue of [illegible] great reformer took place as [illegible] nounced on May 21st, and w[illegible] nessed by thousands of pe[illegible] all parts of the Union. [illegible] ing ceremonies were [illegible] German meeting [illegible] Church, and [illegible] man societ[illegible] Memorial [illegible] in GERNESDAY ..... June 11, 1884. and be[illegible] with [illegible] the [illegible] or [illegible]

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois.

STATE.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
GEN. E. A. OSBORNE, of Luzerne.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.
A. W. Leisenring, of Carbon.
Calvin Wells, of Pittsburgh.
James Dobson, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Edwin J. Stewart.	15. Jose L. Hennings.
2. John Mundell.	16. Jos. A. Ege.
3. W. J. McLaughlin.	17. Jos. R. Hellman.
4. Edwin L. Levi.	18. R. F. Junkin.
5. Jos. B. Altemus.	19. Thomas B. Bryson.
6. Horace L. Beale.	20. Wm. P. Duncan.
7. Alfred Fackenthal.	21. W. J. Hanchman.
8. J. McHose.	22. Geo. L. Oliver.
9. J. P. Wickersham.	23. Josiah Cohen.
10. Sam. B. Thatcher.	24. Michael Weyand.
11. John Scabold.	25. C. A. Randall.
12. Daniel Edmonds.	26. Cyrus Kitchen.
13. F. W. Shearer.	27. B. Woods.
14. L. S. Hart.	

THE LEADER OF LEADERS.

WHAT Robert G. Ingersoll so aptly said at the Cincinnati Convention in 1876, is as true to-day as it was then, and now as then eloquently and correctly typifies the sentiments of the Republicans of the country:

"The Republicans of the United States demand," said Mr. Ingersoll, "as their leader in the great contest of 1876 a man of intelligence, a man of integrity, a man of well-known and approved political opinions. They demand a reformer after as well as before the election. They demand a politician in the highest, broadest, and best sense—a man of superb moral courage. They demand a man acquainted with public affairs, [illegible] the wants of the people; with futu[illegible] the requirements of the [illegible] enough to [illegible] the demands of the [illegible] of this governm[illegible] and a man broad [illegible] tions of the earth. [illegible] the relations man well versed in the [illegible] ties, and prerogatives of each [illegible] every department of this government. They demand a man who will sacredly preserve the financial honor of the United States; one who knows enough to know that the national debt must be paid through the prosperity of this people; one who knows enough to know that all the financial theories in the world can not redeem a single dollar; one who knows enough to know that all the money must be made, not by law, but by labor; one who knows enough to know that the people of the United States have the industry to make the money and the honor to pay it over just as fast as they make it.

"The Republicans of the United States demand a man who knows that prosperity and resumption when they come must come together; that when they come, they will come hand in hand through the golden harvest fields; hand in hand by the whirling spindles and the turning wheels; hand in hand by the open furnace doors; hand in hand by the flaming forges; hand in hand by the chimneys filled with eager fire—greeted and grasped by the countless [illegible] of toil.

"This money has to be dug out of the earth. You can not make it by passing resolutions in a political convention.

"The Republicans of the United States want a man who knows that this government should protect every citizen, at home and abroad; who knows that any government that will not defend its defenders and protect its protectors is a disgrace to the map of the world. They demand a man who believes in the eternal separation and divorcement of church and school. They demand a man whose political reputation is spotless as a star; but they do not demand that their candidate shall have a certificate of moral character signed by a Confederate Congress. The man who has, in full, heaped, and rounded measure, all these splendid qualifications is the present grand and gallant leader of the Republican party—James G. Blaine.

"Our country, crowned with the vast and marvelous achievements of its first century, asks for a man worthy of the past and prophetic of her future; asks for a man who has the audacity of genius; asks for a man who is the grandest combination of heart, conscience, and brain beneath her flag. Such a man is James G. Blaine. For the Republican host, led by this intrepid man, there can be no defeat. This is a grand year—a year filled with the recollections of the revolution; filled with proud and tender memories of the past, with the sacred legends of liberty; a year in which the sons of freedom will drink from the fountains of enthusiasm; a year in which the people call for a man who has preserved in Congress what our soldiers won upon the field; a year in which they call for the man who has torn from the throat of treason the tongue of slander; for the man who has snatched the mask of Democracy from the hideous face of rebellion; for the man who, like an intellectual athlete, has stood in the arena of debate and challenged all comers, and who is still a total stranger to defeat. Like an armed warrior, like a mailed knight, James G. Blaine walks as the man history." down the halls of the [illegible] Congress, and threw his [illegible] located will here full and fair against [illegible] "Luther place." [illegible] heads of the defamers [illegible] in Germany, [illegible] and the maligners of [illegible] high, and [illegible] blican party [illegible] the sun, [illegible] words [illegible] now [illegible] were a great [illegible] uther." The great [illegible] reformer stands [illegible] ministerial robes [illegible] army should desert [illegible] their general upon the field of battle. James G. Blaine is now and has been for years the bearer of the sacred standard of the Republican party. I call it sacred, because no human being can stand beneath its folds without becoming and without remaining free.

"Gentlemen of the convention, in the name of the great Republic, the only Republic that ever existed upon this earth; in the name of all her defenders and of all her supporters; in the name of all her soldiers living; in the name of all her soldiers dead upon the field of battle, and in the name of those who perished in the skeleton clutch of famine at Andersonville and Libby, whose sufferings he so vividly remembers, Illinois—Illinois nominates for the next President of this country that prince of parliamentarians—that leader of leaders—James G. Blaine."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, (Rep.)

President Arthur was among the first to send congratulations to Mr. Blaine. His supporters and followers at Chicago will act in this spirit and will do their best to elect the ticket.

Speech nominating Blaine.

If the nominee of this convention cannot carry the grand old commonwealth of Massachusetts by 75,000 majority, I would advise them to sell out Faneuil Hall as a Democratic headquarters. But I would advise them to take from Bunker Hill the old monument of glory.

From the Inter-Ocean (Rep.)

Contrary to the hopes and wishes of the *Inter-Ocean*, the Republican national convention has placed in nomination for President James G. Blaine. As the convention is the highest constituted party authority we bow to its decision, and as a soldier in the great Republican army, fall into line and catch step with the advancing column. We are not ashamed to express regret that our own candidate was not successful, but the cause of good government and the success of the principles of the Republican party are more important than the advancement of any man, however worthy or deserving, and it was for these that we enlisted in the service long ago.

Buffalo Express (Rep.)

He is, first of all, an American of most pronounced type. He embodies many of the characteristics people like to regard as distinctly country. His career would [illegible] student, a teacher in no other [illegible] one of the foremost [illegible] boy, [illegible] at 39 Speaker of the House; at 25 [illegible] representatives; a little later [illegible] States Senator; then Secretary [illegible] State; then eulogist of the martyred President, and finally the writer of a history which, despite foreign prejudice, extorts admiring notice from the London *Times*. There has been no pause in his career, no time when his resources were crippled. He seems even yet not to have reached the zenith of his fame, for he never stops working. At the age of 54 he is still 20 years younger than Gladstone and with every prospect of a long and vigorous life.

From the N. Y. Tribune (Rep.)

James G. Blaine has been nominated by the people and will be elected by the people. For a quarter of a century no other candidate has been more clearly preferred by the voters. Patronage had no part in his nomination. Even in the hour of their defeat his opponents did not attribute his success to any unworthy influence. By them it was admitted, as it must be admitted by all, that the people desire the nomination of Mr. Blaine. The national convention wisely preferred him to any other representative of his ideas. Having deliberately adopted those ideas in its platform, the convention has selected Mr. Blaine himself to represent them.

The nomination of Gen. Logan for Vice President was also especially fortunate. He has great strength in the west, and with the soldiers everywhere, and his name will kindle the enthusiasm of the Republicans at the South. The ticket cannot be beaten.

The Camerons in the Field.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 8.—There is no mistaking the sentiment of this section on the Blaine and Logan ticket. The ratification meeting last evening was the largest ever held here. General Simon Cameron was elected chairman and made a speech in which he said that the Republican party had been exceedingly lucky in that the convention gave it a wise statesman and brave soldier as a ticket.

"I know Mr. Blaine," said the General, "and I am much satisfied at his nomination. He should be a favorite in Pennsylvania, because he is a native. I have not the remotest doubt of his success in the election. I have been a looker-on in this State for sixty years, and if anybody should know Pennsylvania I think I do. Mr. Blaine is a born leader, and has every time fought his own battles. General Logan will add immensely to the strength of the ticket. He is not only a wise statesman, but a great soldier. He never lost a battle when he had command." The speaker referred to the great honor done the colored race in the selection of Lynch as temporary chairman at Chicago, and said it was worth more to the colored race than a thousand offices. He congratulated the party on the sure victory that awaits it and closed amidst the wildest cheering.

Senator A. J. Herr made a ringing speech, in which he said that the only tattoo marks on Blaine were those received in battle with the common enemy. Speeches were also made by Colonel Frank Jordan, J. M. Weistling, Auditor General Niles and Elias Hollinger. Niles was exceedingly happy in his remarks, and was cheered vociferously all the way through.

After the meeting a procession was formed and paraded the streets. General Cameron and Senator Cameron were serenaded. During the progress of the meeting a committee waited on Senator Cameron and requested his presence. The Senator had just returned from his farm and could not attend, but he remarked that the ticket was a strong one and the campaign would be a hot one, resulting in the election of Blaine and Logan. He said that when the fight began he would be heard from in the front rank and he was with his party first, last [illegible]ht.—N. [illegible]

BLAINE AND LOGAN

STATESMAN AND SOLDIER.

The Maine Man Borne in on the Irresistable Wave of Popularity.

Logan Nominated Without Opposition.

A Ticket that will Win

A Ringing Platform.

CHICAGO, June 6, 1884.—When the convention adjourned yesterday afternoon to meet at 7 o'clock, nothing remained to be done but to name the candidates and proceed to balloting. The convention presented a most brilliant and imposing spectacle. More than a thousand gaslights illumined the hall and fully one-third of the galleries and half the stage platform were filled with ladies. Chirman Henderson rapped for order and after a short delay ordered the call of States.

HAWLEY NAMED.

The secretary then proceeded to call the roll of states, calling Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, and when the name of the next state was called Mr. Brandagee, of Connecticut, arose and took the stand, amid loud applause. He spoke at length of General Hawley's services to the party and his war record. "He fought," said Mr. Brandagee, "the war through, from a private at Bull Run until that day when the Democratic party laid down its arms under the apple tree of Appomattox. [Applause.] He went in with a musket. He came out as a Major General. But, sir, it is not in the purple testament of bleeding war that his name is written; among the foremost alone he stands as well in the front rank of debaters, orators and Senators. There is no state where his voice has not been heard, preaching the gospel of Republicanism. He was a Republican before the Republican party was born. [Applause and cheers.] He believed in its creed before it was formulated. [Applause and cheers.] There is no question in the Senate of the United States which has not received his intelligence." Mr. Brandagee said his character was without stain and there was nothing to apologize for, but if the convention concluded it had a better candidate than Hawley, Connecticut would cheerfully support him.

SENATOR CULLOM NAMES LOGAN.

[illegible]tor [illegible] Illinois was called Senator [illegible] great [illegible]ented the name of Senator [illegible]dwell on Lo[illegible] was received with [illegible] said he had never [illegible] Mr. Cullom [illegible] disobeyed an order, record and were frequently cheered, [illegible]tle nor [illegible]rks

THE MAN FROM MAINE.

Upon the call of "Maine" by the clerk, it seemed as if the entire assemblage arose and a roar of applause and cries of "Blaine" commenced a scene such as can be witnessed only in a National Convention. The delegation from California mounted on chairs, hoisted their hats on canes and waved them in response to the oceans of handkerchiefs waved by ladies in the gallery. One genius conceived the idea of opening his umbrella and immediately about fifty were upand waved presenting a novel sight. Meanwhile the immense crowd of admirers of Blaine were shouting in one immense, never-ending shout, something like the roar of a tempest, now swelling and sinking. The band itself came to the aid of the shouters and thundered with its basses and drums, and although five minutes had passed the enthusiasm of the Blaineites knew no end, and the roar of their applause still continued. At last the President, who had been looking with interest upon the scene before him, seized his gavel and gave some raps therewith. The crowd was silent a moment, and then, regardless of the Chairman's rapping, again burst out in another shout in honor of their candidate. The chairman rapped, the crowd shouted again, but at length, after a succession of halloos lasting seven minutes, business was allowed to proceed.

After the chairman had succeeded in producing comparative quiet, Judge West, of Ohio, was introduced. The sensation was intense, and the interest in Mr. West on account of his commanding presence and sympathy for his infirmity brought all to silence in the vast hall.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE WEST.

Judge West said: As a delegate in the Chicago convention of 1860, the proudest work of my life was performed by voting for the nomination of that inspired emancipator, the first Republican President of the United States. [Applause.] Four and twenty years of the grandest history of recorded times has distinguished the ascendency of the Republican party. The skies have lowered and reverses have threatened, but our flag is still there, waving above the mansion of the Presidency, not a stain on its folds, not a cloud on its glory. Whether it shall maintain that grand ascendency depends upon the action of this great council. With bated breath a Nation awaits the results. On it are fixed the eyes of 20,000,000 Republican freemen in the North. On it, or to it, rather, are stretched forth the imploring hand of 10,000,000 of political bondmen of the South, [applause,] while above, from the portals of light, is looking down the immortal spirit of the immortal martyr who first bore it to victory, bidding to us hail and Godspeed. [Applause.] Six times in six campaigns has that banner triumphed, that symbol of union, freedom, humanity and progress. Sometimes it was carried by that silent man of destiny, the Wellington of America, [wild applause,] and last by him and by whose untimely taking off a Nation swelled the funeral cries and wept above the great Garfield's grave. [Cheers and applause.] Shall that banner triumph again? Commit it to the bearing of that Chief—(A voice: "James G. Blaine, of Maine.") [Cheers.] Commit it to the bearing of that chief, the inspiration of whose illustrious character and great name will fire the hearts of our young men, stir the blood of our manhood and rekindle the fervor of the veteran, and the closing of the seventh campaign will see that holy ensign spanning the sky like a bow of promise. [Cheers.]

Political conditions are changed since the accession of the Republican party to power. The mighty issues of struggling freedom and bleeding humanity which convulsed the continent and aroused the Republic, rallied, united and inspired the forces of patriotism and the forces of humanity in one consolidated phalanx. These great issues have ceased their contentions. The subordinate issues resulting therefrom are settled and buried away with the dead issues of the past. The arms of the solid south are against us. Not an electoral gun can be expected from that section. If triumph come, the Republican states of the north must furnish the conquering battalions; from the farm, the anvil, the loom; from the mine, the workshop and the desk; from the hut of the trapper on the snowy Sierra; from the hut of the fisherman on the banks of the Hudson, the Republican states must furnish these conquering battalions if triumph come. Does not sound political wisdom dictate and demand that a leader shall be given to them whom our people will follow, not as conscripts advancing by funeral marches to certain defeat, but a grand civic hero, whom they will follow with all the enthusiasm of volunteers, as they sweep on and onward to certain victory? [Cheers.]

In this contention of forces, to whose candidate shall be entrusted our battle flags? Citizens, I am not here—and may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I abate one tithe from the just fame and public honor of Chester A. Arthur, our President, [applause;] I abate not one tithe from the just fame and public integrity of George F. Edmunds, [applause,] of Jos. A. Hawley, [applause,] of John Sherman, [applause,] of that grand old black eagle of Illinois. [Here the speaker was interrupted several moments by prolonged applause.] And I am proud to know that these distinguished Senators whom I have named have borne like testimony to the public life, the public character and the public integrity of him whose confirmation brought him to the highest office—second in dignity to the office of the President only himself—the first premiership in the administration of James A. Garfield. [Applause.] A man for whom the Senators and rivals will vote. The Secretary of State of the United States is good enough for a plain flesh and blood God's people to vote for for President. [Loud applause.]

Who shall be our candidate? [Cries of Blaine, Arthur and Logan. A loud voice yelled above the tumult, "give us Black Jack, and we will elect him."] Not the representative of a particular interest, or a particular class. Send the great proclamation on to the country labeled the doctor's candidate, the lawyers' candidate, the Wall street candidate, and the hand of resurrection would not fathom his November grave. [Applause.] Gentlemen, he must be a representative of American manhood, [applause,] a representative of that living Republicanism that demands the amplest industrial protection and opportunity whereby labor shall be enabled to [illegible]n and eat bread of independent [illegible]ayment, relieved of mendicant [illegible] must be [illegible] with pauper Europe or [illegible] publicanism. [Loud applause.] He [illegible] [illegible]tative of that Resolute political as[illegible] [illegible]ands the abemancipation and en[illegible] personal [illegible] of mankind—a represen[illegible]ment that Republicanism which [illegible] [illegible]nizes the stamp of American citizenship as the passport to every right, privilege, and consideration at home or abroad, whether under the sky of Bismarck, under the palmetto, under the pelican or the banks of the Mohawk—that Republicanism that regards with dissatisfaction a despotism, which under the *sic semper tyrannis* of the whole dominion emulates, by slaughter, popular majorities in the name of the Democracy—a Republicanism as embodied and stated in the platform of principles this day adopted by your convention. Gentlemen, such a representative Republican is James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Here followed another scene of applause. Order having been restored, Mr. West proceeded as follows:

Gentleman of the convention: It has been averred that in making this nomination every other consideration should merge, every other interest be sacrificed an order and with a view exclusively to secure the Republican vote and carrying the state of New York. [Slight applause from the back seats.] Gentlemen, the Republican party demands of this convention a nomination whose inspiration and glorious prestige shall carry the Presidency with or without the state of New York. [Applause.] That will carry the legislatures of the several states and avert the sacrifice of the United States Senate; that shall sweep into the tide the Congressional districts to recover the House of Representatives and restore it to the Republican party. Three millions of Republicans believe that that man, who from the baptism of blood on the plains of Kansas to the fall of the immortal Garfield, in all that struggle of humanity and progress wherever humanity desires succor, wherever love for freedom called for protection, whenever the country called for a defender, wherever blows fell thickest and fastest, there in the forefront of the battle were the white plume of James A. Garfield, our Henry of Navarre—[The speaker seeing that he had misspoken, closed his sentence by substituting the name of James G. Blaine, for Henry of Navarre.] Nominate him, and the shouts of the September victory in Maine will be re-echoed back by the thunders of the October victory in Ohio. Nominate him and the camp fires and beacon lights will illuminate the continent from the Golden Gate to Cleopatra's Needle. Nominate him and the millions who are now in waiting will rally to swell the column of victory that is sweeping on.

In the name of the majority of the delegates from the Republican states, and of our glorious constituencies who must fight this battle, I nominate James G. Blaine, of Maine. [Renewed applause.]

ENTHUSIASM UNCONFINED.

At one point during the speech of Judge West, upon the mention of Blaine's name, there arose a shout of applause which, spreading rapidly, soon developed into a greater, louder, more piercing halloo than followed the call of Maine. The handkerchiefs of the ladies were again waved in unison. The delegates elevated their hats, and it seemed likely for five minutes to be merely a re[illegible] [illegible] the preceding uproar. A [illegible] innovation, however, was made. The visitors, who indeed made ninety-nine hundredths of the applause, wrested the flags from the sides of the gallery and waved them the entire length of the hall. A large National flag was also taken by a visitor from the front of the platform and waved from the platform amid tremendous cheering. Subsequently, upon the pole of the flag was placed a helmet, exquisitely formed of carnations and roses, with a long white plume, which was hoisted from the press table. The helmet was the gift of some young ladies of Chicago. Tremendous acclamation greeted this happy suggestion of the "Plumed Knight." So went on the waving of hats, umbrellas, flags and divers other articles for several minutes, until it degenerated into whistling, catcalls and other like noises. The chairman seized the moment to rap the convention to order, and after a short fight with the whistlers, catcallers and others the business was once more resumed, after an interval of twenty-five minutes.

BLAINE'S NOMINATION SECONDED.

C. K. Davis, of Minnesota, seconded the nomination of Blaine, remarking that in the fact of the demonstration just witnessed it seemed scarcely necessary to do so, as the nomination appeared to be already a foregone conclusion. [Cheers.] Blaine was not the man of a State. He had grown beyond that. His transcendent popularity, his unfailing tact, his unswerving loyalty to his party, and his commanding statesmanship, were felt and honored in every community from Maine to California. [Cheers.]

Wm. C. Goodloe, of Kentucky, also spoke in support of the nomination of Blaine. Although coming from the Democratic section he disclaimed any semblance of dictation to Republican states as to who they should have for their candidates. [Applause.] It seems to him, however, that the plain and simple duty of the people's delegates was to ratify the people's choice [cheers,] and conscientiously believing that choice to be the commoner from Maine, he cheerfully seconded the nomination.

Thomas C. Platt, of New York, also seconded the nomination of Mr. Blaine, declaring his conviction that with Blaine as the standard bearer of the party, success was assured in New York, and victory in the whole country. [Applause.]

Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, also spoke in favor of Mr. Blaine's nomination. As one of his neighbors he spoke of his having ascended, poor and unaided, from the lowest rung of the ladder up to its topmost round. With Blaine as its standard bearer the Republican party would, in November next, march to victory under that standard of protection to American labor, equal rights to all men and the enforcement of all constitutional guarantees of citizenship.

CHEERS FOR ARTHUR.

When New York was called the house burst into cheers, which were generally participated in. The cheering continued and flags and handkerchiefs were waved and many delegates threw their hats in the air. Finally the galleries struck up "John Brown's Body."

Martin I. Townsend took the floor to present Arthur. His speech was frequently interrupted by cheers. He said Arthur's nomination would give satisfaction to all classes of citizens. Townsend's reference to Conkling and Platt resigning on account of Blaine's wickedness was received with a storm of hisses. The [illegible] part of Townsend's speech [illegible] amid a good deal of [illegible] interruption. [illegible] Pennsylvania, second[illegible] an enthusiastic [illegible] of Arthur in [illegible] well received. He [illegible] which was [illegible] o'clock. [illegible] at 11

Lynch, of Mississippi, [illegible] then took the stand to second [illegible] nomination of Arthur. He was received with cheers. Winston, of North Carolina, also seconded the nomination of Arthur. Pinchback, of Louisiana, followed.

THE OTHER CANDIDATES.

When Ohio was called there was considerable cheering, and Judge Foraker took the platform to present Sherman.

Foraker referred to Blaine, when the audience again arose to their feet and began cheering and waving banners, which continued for many minutes. The tumult increased and the air was full of hats, and cheers burst out with increased vigor every few minutes. The chairman again tried to produce order and the band struck up again, but could not be heard. Men seized flags and banners and again marched up and down the aisles, the chairman struggling to produce order. Order was finally restored and Foraker reminded them of the maxim that they should not "holler before they were out of the woods." Foraker finished at 11:56.

Judge Holt, of Kentucky, seconded the nomination of Sherman in a speech which was well received.

When Vermont was reached there was considerable cheering and ex-Governor Long, of Massachusetts, took the stage to present Edmunds.

Governor Long's speech was listened to with great attention. He was frequently interrupted by applause. George William Curtis next took the stage to second Edmund's nomination, and was received with loud cheers. At 3 a. m., the convention adjourned.

CHICAGO, June 6.—One hour and a half before the time for the convention to assemble vast crowds of people were in front of the entrances waiting for the doors to open. It seemed as if there had been no change from last night when thousands demanded admittance to a hall already crowded. The doorkeepers, policemen and sergeant-at-arms exercised great patience, and there was little irritation.

One of the doors being opened, and the crowd being in a measure repressed, the hall filled up rapidly. At 10:55 a. m., nearly 10,000 people were in the hall, and outside the doors and in the immediate vicinity 3,000 to 4,000 more were standing, eager for admittance.

It was twenty minutes past the hour for meeting when the gavel fell, and Chairman Henderson announced that the convention would be opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Scudder, of the Second Presbyterian church.

At the conclusion of the prayer the chairman, in accordance with the order of business adopted, directed the Secretary to call the roll of states on the first ballot for a candidate for President of the United States. The progress of the roll-call was watched with excited interest, and announcements of the votes of various states were received with cheers.

FIRST BALLOT.

The result of the first ballot was officially announced as follows:

James G. Blaine	334½
Chester A. Arthur	278
George F. Edmunds	93
John A. Logan	63½
John Sherman	30
Joseph R. Hawley	13
Robert T. Lincoln	4
William T. Sherman	2
Total	818
Necessary to a choice	410

SECOND BALLOT.

There being no choice, the chairman directed that the roll of states be called for a second ballot. The result was as follows:

James G. Blaine	349
Chester A. Arthur	276
George F. Edmunds	85
John A. Logan	61
John Sherman	28
Joseph R. Hawley	13
Robert T. Lincoln	4
William T. Sherman	2

The result of the second ballot was announced at 1:20, and the increase of Blaine's vote was the cause of an exuberant manifestation on the part of the audience.

THIRD BALLOT.

The third ballot was immediately proceeded with, the excitement and interest increasing as the voting progressed. The third ballot resulted:

James G. Blaine	375
Chester A. Arthur	274
George F. Edmunds	69
John A. Logan	53
John Sherman	25
Joseph R. Hawley	13
Robert T. Lincoln	8
William T. Sherman	2

Before the official result of the third ballot was announced it was given out that Senator Logan had telegraphed his managers to change his vote to Blaine. The excitement and confusion were great. The result of the third ballot was announced at 2:10. The gains made on the Blaine vote and the understanding that the Logan vote would probably be transferred to Blaine produced another storm of cheering and wild enthusiasm for Blaine.

Henry H. Bingham (Pa.), William Walter Phelps (N. J.) and one or two colored delegates endeavored to get a hearing, and vociferated and gesticulated without succeeding in being heard, their voices being drowned in tumultuous yells, cheers and demands for a call of the roll. Not deterred by their failure, Mr. Rousevelt (N. Y.), carried away by the excitement, got up on his seat, waved his arms and appeared as if he were saying something, but not a word was heard from him.

BLAINE NOMINATED ON THE FOURTH BALLOT.

Finally, at 2.30 P. M., the taking of the fourth ballot was begun. The changes from the third ballot were as follows: Before the vote of Alabama was given there was another uproarious scene, in which Dutcher Roosevelt and other New York delegates took prominent parts. It arose upon the technical point that a motion to take a recess had been decided by the chair in the negative, although calls had been made for a vote by States. At last a Blind delegate appealed to his friends to have the vote on the recess taken by States, and at 2.30 P. M. the voting by States was begun. The Illinois delegation requested a few moments for consultation as to its vote, and then it was announced as 29 to 15. The vote was challenged (Showing that it was regarded as important), and the result of the polling of the Illinois delegation was 31 for a recess and 13 against it. The vote of New York was polled and resulted: Yeas, 42; nays, 29. The vote of Pennsylvania was polled and was: Yeas, 11; nays, 48. Tennessee gave 24 votes in the negative so that (although the vote still went on) the motion for a recess was defeated.

The result of the vote on the motion for a recess was: Ayes, 164; noes, 450. The announcement was hailed with vociferous applause as a Blaine triumph.

It was a long time before order was restored sufficiently to have business proceeded with.

[illegible]n Ohio delegate proposed to but[illegible] Blaine by acclamation, the takings (Mich.) insisted that on. Finally, [illegible] the ballot should go proceeded with [illegible] 15, the convention [illegible] fourth ballot.

The changes from the third ballot were as follows: Alabama—Blaine gained 6, Arthur lost 5 and [illegible]gan lost 1. Arkansas—No chang[illegible] California—No change. Colorado—No change. Connecticut—No change. Delaware—No change. Florida (vote polled)—Blaine gained 2 and Arthur lost 2. Georgia—No change.

Illinois being called, Senator Cullom rose and said he wished to read a dispatch which he had just received from General Logan. Objections were promptly made and sustained. Senator Cullom then withdrew the name of Logan and announced 34 votes of Illinois for Blaine; Logan 7; Arthur 3. The change in Illinois from Logan to Blaine made Blaine's vote 414. The Illinois vote was a gain to Blaine of 31, a gain to Arthur of 2 and a loss to Logan of 33.

Indiana cast 30 votes solid for Blaine, a gain to Blaine of 12, and a loss to Arthur of 10 and to Logan of 2.

Iowa—Blaine lost 2, Arthur gained 2. Louisiana—Blaine gained 5. Maine—No change. Maryland—Blaine gained 4. Kansas—Blaine gained 3. Kentucky—Blaine gained 3. Massachusetts—(Vote polled.) Michigan—Blaine gained 8. Minnesota—Blaine gained 22. New Hampshire—Blaine gained 3. New Jersey—Blaine gained 6.

[Adispatch had been received from President Arthur by Mr. Curtis, of the *Inter Ocean*, saying: "If Blaine is nominated on this ballot have Dutcher ask to make the nomination unanimous, and thank my friends for me."]

New York—(vote polled) no change. North Carolina—Blaine gained 5. Ohio—The whole vote was cast for Blaine, a gain of 21. Oregon—No change. Pennsylvania gave Blaine 51 votes, a gain of 1.

Blaine had now received 423 votes. Rhode Island—Blaine gained 7. Texas—Blaine gained 1. Vermont—No change. West Virginia—No change. Wisconsin cast her 22 votes for Blaine, a gain of 11. District of Columbia—Perry Carson announced 2 votes for Blaine (loud laughter and cheers.) Codger, however, voted for Arthur. Idaho—Blaine gained 1. New Mexico—No change. Wyoming—Blaine gained 2.

The result was announced at 4.40 Instantly, and even before the last figures were pronounced by Mr. McPherson, the vast audience arose and broke out into another mad demonstration of enthusiasm; cheers resounded; the band struck up an inspiriting air, hats and handkerchiefs and national flags were waved. A large square banner from Kansas was carried through the hall, promising large majorities in that State for Blaine, its two uprights being capped with new brooms. A stuffed eagle from Colorado was also carried around in procession; the roar of artillery outside was heard commingling with the louder roar of voices inside, and amid great enthusiasm the nomination was made unanimous.

Additional members of the national committee were named to-day as follows: California, Horace Davis; New Hampshire, Edwin H. Follett; Tennessee, W. D. Brownlow; New Mexico, W. H. Ryners.

The convention then took a recess until 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

It was 8.15 o'clock when the chairman's gavel fell and he announced that prayer would be offered by Rev. Dr. Charles O'Reilly, of Detroit. Dr. O'Reilly is Treasurer of the Irish National League of America, and is the first Catholic to open a Republican national convention with prayer. It may then be said that the Republicans have introduced two new features in this Convention: A colored man as temporary chairman and a representative of the Catholic church invited to participate in official proceedings on an equality with Protestant ministers. Dr. O'Reilly is a lifelong Republican.

The roll of States was then called for the presentation of candidates for Vice President. When Illinois was reached there was great cheering, and Senator Plumb (Kansas) took the stand to present the name of General John A. Logan. The name of Logan provoked loud and long-continued cheering.

Judge Houck (Tenn.,) Judge Thurston (Neb.,) Mr. Bradley (Ky.,) Senator J. W. Lee, (Pa.,) Mr. Horr (Mich.,) Hon. Frank Morey (La.) and Mr. Pettibone (Tenn.) seconded Logan's nomination.

The roll of States was then called, and Logan received every vote except in New York, six being cast for Gresham and one for Foraker.

In polling the vote of Pennsylvania for Vice President one delegate, Alexander Crowe, Jr., refused to vote for Logan. The vote was cast blank. Mr. Crowe's action was based upon the charges of Logan being disloyal in the early stages of the war and to his opposition to the Fitz John Porter bill.

A letter had been received from Secretary Lincoln in which he declined to allow his name to be used in connection with the Vice Presidency.

The convention adjourned sine die amid the wildest enthusiasm, and cannons were immediately fired in honor of the nominees.

A RINGING PLATFORM.

The Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assemblded, renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive Presidential elections, and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration by which the Republican party has, after saving the Union, done so much to render its institutions just, equal and beneficent, the safeguaard of liberty and the embodiment of the best thought and highest purposes o our citizens.

A GLORIOUS RECORD.

The Republican party has gined its strength by quick and faithful responses to the demands [illegible] the people for the freedom and equality of all men, for a united [illegible]ction assuring the rights of all citizens, for the elevation of labor, [illegible] an honest currency, for purity in legislation, and for integrity and accountability in all departments of the Goverment, and it accepts anw the duty of leading in the work [illegible] progress and reform.

We lament the death of President Garfield, whose sound statesmanship and long and conspicuous [illegible]eer in Congress gave promise of [illegible]strong and successful administration, a promise fully realized dung the short period of his office as President of the United States. His distinguished success in war ar peace have endeared him to the hearts of the American people.

In the administration of President Arthur we recognize a we, conservative and patriotic poli under which the country has be blessed with remarkable prosperity and we believe his eminent service are entitled to and will receive th hearty approval of every citizen.

THE TARIFF PLAN

It is the first duty of a go Government to protect the right and promote the interest of its people. The largest diversity of iudus is most productive of prosperity [illegible]d of the comfort and independ[illegible]e of the people. We therefore d[illegible]and that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made, [illegible] for revenue only, but for raisir requisite revenues for the Government. Such duties shall be levied [illegible] to afford security to our diversi[illegible] indutries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to [illegible]e end that active and intelligent lab[illegible]r, as well as capital, may have its just award and the laboring man [illegible] full share in the national prosperity. Against the so-called economy [illegible]stem of the Democratic party, whic would lower our labor to the forei[illegible] standard we enter an earnest [illegible]otest. The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the [illegible]ople of the burden of unnecessary [illegible]axation by a wise reduction of the [illegible]rplus. The Republican party pleges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction but by such methods as will relieve the tax payer without injuring th labor or productive interests of th country.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS RECOGNIZED.

We recognize the importance of sheep husbandry i the United States, the serious depression which it is now experiencing, and the danger threatening its future prosperity, and we therefore respect the demand of the representative of this important agricultural interest for a readjustment of the duty upon foreign wool, in order that such industry shall have full and adequate protection.

We have alway recommended the best money known to the civilized world, and we urge that efforts should be made to unite all commercial nations in the establishment of an international standard which shall fix for all the relative value of gold and silver coinge.

The regulation of commerce with foreign nations and between the States is one of the most important prerogatives of the General Government, and the Republican party distinctly announces its purpose to support such legislation as will fully and efficiently carry out the constitutional power of Congress over inter-State commerce. The principle of the public regulation of railway corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of the people, and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation and excessive charges for transportation and that shall secure to the people and the railways alike the equal protection of the laws.

THE AMERICAN LABORER.

We favor the establishment of a National Bureau of Labor, the enforcement of the eight-hour law, a wise and just system of general education by adequate appropriation from the National revenues wherever the same is needed.

We believe that everywhere the protection to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption, and we favor the settlement of National differences by international arbitration.

The Republican party, having its birth in a hatred of slave labor, that all men may be truly free and equal, is unalterably opposed to placingour workingmen in competition with any form of servile labor, whether at home or abroad. In this spirit we denounce the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, as an offence against the spirit of American institutions, and we pledge ourselves to sustain the present law restricting Chinese immigration, and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purposes.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Reform of the civil service, auspiciously began under Republican administraton, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system, already established by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the objects of existing reform legislation should be repealed to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States and should be reserved, as far as possible, for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisiton of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-resident aliens and we will endeavor to obtain such legislaton as will tend to correct this evil. We demand of Congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with acts of incorporation, in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants.

The grateful thanks of the American pople are due to the soldiers and salors of the late war; the Republican party stands pledged to suitable positions for all who were disabled; for the widows and orphans of those who died in the war. The Republican party also pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the Arrears act of 1879, so that all invalid soldiers shall share alike and their pensions begin with the date of disability or discharge, and not with the date of application.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

The Republican party favors a policy which shall keep us from entangling alliances which foreign nations, and which gives us the right to expect that foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in American affairs. The policy which seeks peace can trade with all powers, but especially with those of the Western hemisphere.

We demand the restoration of our navy to its old-time strength and efficiency, that it may in any sea protect the rights of American citizens and the interests of American commerce, and we call upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed, so that it may be again true that we have a commerce which leaves no sea unexplored and a navy which